



THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.



N°. 3048

TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1892.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK
CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £50,000

LONDON:—
Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street,
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN,
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells Bills of EXCHANGE,
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT; forwards BILLS for
Collection, and Transacts Banking and
Agency business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager, [7]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA,
LIMITED.

Authorized Capital £1,000,000.
Subscribed Capital £500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors—
D. Gillis, Esq. | Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. | W. Whitten, Esq.
C. J. Hirst, Esq. | Kwan Ho Chuen, Esq.

Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN
LONDON:—
THOMAS CARMICHAEL, Esq.—Messrs. Dent,
p.l.c. & Co.
JOHN BUTTERY, Esq.—Messrs. John Butter &
Co.
C. B. STUART-WORTLEY, Esq., M.P., for Hallam.
Geo. Munro, Manager.

Bankers:—
London: The Alliance Bank (L.A.)
Scotland: The Commercial Bank of Scotland.

SHANGHAI.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE.
His Excellency Li Yen, T. Lin Kwan King, Esq.
Ms. Kit Tchong, Esq. | Lin Ming Slang, Esq.

Tong Kauk Sing, Esq.

J. D. THORNBURN, Manager, pro tem.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened. Money
received on Demand, Drafts issued, Bills
purchased and collected. Advances made on
Securities or goods in hand—Godowns. Usual
Bank Agency business and Brokerage.

Interest for 6 months Fixed 5 per cent.

..... 4 "

..... 3 "

For 24 months of Interest for other periods apply
to the Managers.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1892.

NOTICES.

THE STANDARD: A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 64 YEARS
STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST
AND MOST PROGRESSIVE OF THE PROV-
INC. INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM.

THE Standard has a long record of good
services to refer to; its Funds, annually
increasing, amount to £7,000,000. Str.—the
Premiums are moderate, and all modern features
consistent with safety have been adopted.

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO.,
Agents, Hongkong.

SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.

THE Undersigned are prepared to accept
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on
favourable terms.

Current rates and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.

GEORGE R. STEVENS & CO.,
Agents.

No. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1892. [514]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000.

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES for GOODS
etc. Policies granted to all Parts of the World
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE
No. 2, Queen's Road, West,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1892. [515]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000. £33,333.33.

EQUAL TO £33,333.33.

RESERVE FUND £33,333.33.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

LUE SNG, Esq. | LO YEEU MOON, Esq.

LOU TSO SHUW, Esq. |

MANAGER—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, etc., taken
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 15th December, 1891. [516]

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the
Military Authorities that ARTILLERY
PRACTICE will take place between the hours
of 9 a.m. and 2 p.m., on the 25th and 26th Inst.,
from Belcher's Point, in a North-Westerly direction,
and on the 27th and 28th Inst., from Ly-
men in a South-Easterly direction.

All Ships, Junks and other Vessels are cau-
tioned to keep clear of the ranges.

All people working in the vicinity of Belcher's
Battery are warned to keep clear of that part
which will be indicated by gunners placed on
scout for the purpose, and the inhabitants of
the houses below the Battery are also warned to
keep their glass windows open during the
practice.

By Command, W. M. GOODMAN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 16th January, 1892. [500]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the
Military Authorities that ARTILLERY
PRACTICE will take place from the Batteries
at Stone-Cutter's Island from the 27th January
till the end of the month, between the hours of
9 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily, SATURDAYS and
SUNDAYS excepted.

The line of fire will be in Westerly and South-
Westerly directions from the Batteries.

All Ships, Junks and other Vessels are
cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command, W. M. GOODMAN,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 31st December, 1891. [45]

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be able to make special arrangements for curing and picking the tea promptly on the spot. And then they went on to speak of another change they were making, which we understood was to meet the wishes of foreign buyers, and that was, to lessen the size of the chests, which will now not exceed 50 to 100 half-chests.

Although these men are only units amongst the scores of 100 similarly engaged in different parts of the tea districts, we do not suppose they are the only ones who have, at last, woken up to the gravity of the situation. Writing eighteen months are on the subject of the heavy losses being made by the natives, we said:—

"These men have our sympathy. They have never come into contact with foreigners and therefore had no opportunity of hearing what was going on in the outside world. They know nothing of the great depreciation of values in the foreign markets and more than they did of the great American Silver bill which was to off their interests so disastrously. All they had to guide them was the course of events in this market last season. They could not foresee that they would have to take 30 to 40 per cent. under their prices on the average as they have had to do."

They were apparently acting on the old maxim of "what has happened before will happen again"; they evidently regarded the time of low prices as a temporary crisis through which they would pass, and brought down their tea to market believing in a recovery. But instead of recovery there has been further depreciation, and, taking alarm, they have at length informed themselves, through envoys as to the true state of the case, how that they had rivals in other tea-growing countries, and that they could not produce better and cheaper tea they would be driven out of the trade. Hence the commencement of an endeavour on the part of the tea-men to cope with their rivals. They enjoyed the monopoly of supplying the world with tea so long that a spirit of carelessness and indifference reigned supreme, though we must not blame the growers and tea-men for this, since, as is pointed out above, it arose from ignorance of what was going on in the outside world. And here we should like to ask by way of parenthesis, have not our merchants been equally in the dark? What have they done to the way of advising, forming syndicates, and sending special agents to different parts of the world to ensure the continued sale of their tea, whilst these tea-territories in India and Ceylon have been long using all these means to get their tea introduced? We are glad to learn that some of the Chinese, at any rate, are now bent on trying to work reforms—it may be general for anything we know—and we wish them every success.—*Frances Echo.*

THE ALLEGED "RISING" IN THE NORTH.

The Shanghai *Mercury* correspondent at Mukden, who is said to be thoroughly reliable authority writing under date December 10th says:—

"The Kiangsu Taotai for tribute rice has arrived at the port and has taken up his headquarters inside the city to inspect the rice before its shipment in the spring."

"A telegram was received at Shanghai recently saying there was an extra fire in Hankow and that some of the telegraph poles were burnt down."

"Street lighting by electricity is being experimentally tried in the city of Canton. It is found that a ten-candle lamp burning from kerosene oil mid-night costs \$1.60 per month; a six-candle-lamp \$1.00. The street lamps for the first month were lighted free of charge, so as to attract customers."

"On the 8th of the present month the Nankings were thrown into a state of great excitement by the Viceroy ordering three camps of soldiers to proceed to the Magistrate's Yamen and take four prisoners who were awaiting execution. One of the condemned men was said to be an official of the 3rd rank who had been tried secretly. The four men were marched to the place of execution and there decapitated. The Chinese here are disposed to take to garments of this kind."

"The other day a proprietor of one of the Tientsin stores took me to his establishment. His wares consisted chiefly of lamps and nickname, but he had also a good supply of condensed milk. He informed me that this article finds a ready sale. The price is 300 full cash for a single tin, or less when purchased by the ton."

"It is amazing how credulous the Chinese are with regard to foreigners. They believe that we possess wonderful powers, which we can use either for good or ill. A venerable gentleman called upon me a number of times and appeared to be quite friendly. I could not understand it. I concluded from his appearance that he was not after money or position. At last the secret came out. One day he told me in great confidence he understood that foreigners had the art of prolonging life so that one could live to be a thousand years old. When I informed him that even foreigners had to shift off this mortal coil, whether they would or not, my world-famous doctor disappeared and has never shown up since."

"There is a little trouble in Manchuria just now, but it has no connection whatever with either foreigners or native Christians. The rising is confined to places which have suffered severely from a series of bad harvests and the strife has been embittered by petty tyranny and bad faith on the part of the officials, and the evil influence of the turbulent classes who take advantage of the opportunity to enrich themselves. The report which reaches us of the outbreak is greatly exaggerated and it is almost impossible to estimate the number of the malcontents. Several thousand soldiers from Mukden, Newchwang and Chihli have been despatched to the disturbed districts, chiefly to San-ien-ka or Chao-ya-ang Hsien, and rumours of battles fought and cities sacked and burned have been coming in daily. Even in places far distant from the scene of strife great excitement prevailed. The people had no means of obtaining accurate information, and so the wildest stories were implicitly believed in. I was in Chinchow, not far from San-ien-ka, when the revolt began, and the number of the disaffected was given there as 300; on going eastwards it rose to 10,000 and finally on reaching Mukden to 20,000! The Chinchow city gates were ordered to be closed every evening just as the sun was setting, and sentries were stationed upon the walls. There was no necessity, for despatching such a large number of soldiers, but a chicken-hearted official sent an alarming telegram and caused a panic. There has been no sedition influence at work, and those who thoroughly understand the situation regard the outbreak as a mere trifle. Peace is now being restored and, after all, there has been no fighting worth speaking about."

FOOCHOW NOTES.

Foochow, Jan. 16th, 1892.—We hear of the failure of two large silk pieces goods merchants this week. Their joint liabilities are estimated at \$30,000. Several other houses in the same business are in trouble, but it is understood that they will, by arrangement, be able to tide over their difficulties.

Notwithstanding the cold weather the price of all kinds of furs are unprecedentedly low. A reduction of 50 per cent. on what are known as normal prices, fails to attract buyers. This speaks badly for the present prosperity of the place.

On Wednesday last a Chinaman was going about the settlement selling a little pamphlet. On enquiring what the contents might be, we were told it was a story of unfilial devotion, ending with the Justice of heaven turning the offender into a pig. The seller of this pamphlet spoke the mandarin dialect, but we failed to find out to what province he belonged.

A curious story reaches us from the city about a dream that the Viceroy is said to have had, while sleeping with some of his followers to

name. Believing it to be a warning from heaven, he hid himself following the morning in giving orders that extra precautions against fire should be taken. He directed that the night patrols should be doubled, and that the *tehfas* were to be very particular in seeing that all the water-tubs along the streets were properly filled. We do not wish His Excellency any more of these uncomfortable dreams, but, if he should be so visited again, it might be for the public benefit if the vision took the form of a pestilence having broken out in the city, which would then lead to orders being given in the morning that the streets should no longer be left in their present dirty state, and that all gutters should be regularly flushed.

The shortcomings of a party of *yamen* runners, instructed by their superior to suppress the notorious Hua-nut lottery, have just come to light. On Monday last an agent of this lottery was returning to his house in the middle of the night and bribed the gate-keeper in one of the streets with the sum of \$40 cash to let him pass. He had not gone a hundred paces when he was met by the night patrol and he was asked by the officer where he came from, what he was doing without a lantern, and how he managed to get through the gate. As he was unable to give a satisfactory answer he was arrested, and some fifty Mexican dollars and three hundred dollars in native bank notes were found in his possession; and what was more interesting, an account book giving full detail of his expedition on affairs connected with the lottery, amongst which were the names of some twenty *yamen* runners with different sums against them, which had been paid them by this man as bribes not to interfere with him. Although it is generally understood that these *yamen* runners are a race of bullies and extortors, it is not often that their practices can be brought home to them as they have been this week an related above, and it is to be hoped that these convicted rascals will meet with the punishment they deserve. They not only deceive their superior, but as in this case help on rather than help to suppress this iniquitous lottery, which we know to have been the ruin of thousands of families; and the trouble scarcely ends here, for from amongst these ruined gamblers spring the numerous thieves, incendiaries and highway robbers moving about amongst us. No form of punishment can be too severe, if only as a warning to others.—*Echo.*

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NOTES FROM CHINESE PAPERS.

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"On the 8th inst. the following Decrees were issued:—

(1) Yeh Chi-ch'ao has memorialised Us respecting his march against the rebels in and about Wuhan-cheng, the capture of their leader and the extermination of large bodies of insurgents. The rebel chief Li Kun-tuadz, with the pseudo-military adviser Mun, the traitor generalissimo Chang Hsuan and others, raised the standard of rebellion in Nganhan and enlisted from 4,000 to 5,000 men, by compulsion, under their command. They devastated the Pohtas Temple in Wuhan-cheng, which was subsequently held by the traitorous commander Liang Kwei-cheng and his son. Formidable indeed were their forces. The rebels advanced with great gallantry. The rebel commander Liang Kwei-cheng and his son were captured and executed. Chang Hsuan and other insurgents of Nanliu fell during the fight. Flushed with victory our soldiers advanced to Kastanlieng, a hideous place of misery, and captured the pseudo-generalissimo Li. Dicrius, but a friendly teacher tells me that there are men in the province who have been sent here by the secret societies specially to stir up a feeling against foreigners.—*N. C. Day.*

"On Wednesday last a Chinaman was going about the settlement selling a little pamphlet. On enquiring what the contents might be, we were told it was a story of unfilial devotion, ending with the Justice of heaven turning the offender into a pig. The seller of this pamphlet spoke the mandarin dialect, but we failed to find out to what province he belonged.

A curious story reaches us from the city about a dream that the Viceroy is said to have had,

while sleeping with some of his followers to

escape and reach his old hiding place, was intercepted by a sub-District Magistrate, Fu Ping-nan, who made an attack with a body of soldiers. The pseudo-military adviser Mun was shot dead, and Li Ku-tuadz was captured and decapitated. A leader, Chang-chai, and ten other insurgents were taken alive by Corporal Tan Feng-yan and brought into camp, where they suffered the death penalty. In this expedition large numbers of rebels were slain and great quantities of guns, canons, carts, and horses were captured. The rebels round about Wuhan-cheng were entirely exterminated, while Pei-mu and Hsiaochangkou have already been pacified; so that the north-eastern and north-western roads are both cleared.

The shortcomings of a party of *yamen* runners, instructed by their superior to suppress the notorious Hua-nut lottery, have just come to light. On Monday last an agent of this lottery was returning to his house in the middle of the night and bribed the gate-keeper in one of the streets with the sum of \$40 cash to let him pass. He had not gone a hundred paces when he was met by the night patrol and he was asked by the officer where he came from, what he was doing without a lantern, and how he managed to get through the gate. As he was unable to give a satisfactory answer he was arrested, and some fifty Mexican dollars and three hundred dollars in native bank notes were found in his possession; and what was more interesting, an account book giving full detail of his expedition on affairs connected with the lottery, amongst which were the names of some twenty *yamen* runners with different sums against them, which had been paid them by this man as bribes not to interfere with him. Although it is generally understood that these *yamen* runners are a race of bullies and extortors, it is not often that their practices can be brought home to them as they have been this week an related above, and it is to be hoped that these convicted rascals will meet with the punishment they deserve. They not only deceive their superior, but as in this case help on rather than help to suppress this iniquitous lottery, which we know to have been the ruin of thousands of families; and the trouble scarcely ends here, for from amongst these ruined gamblers spring the numerous thieves, incendiaries and highway robbers moving about amongst us. No form of punishment can be too severe, if only as a warning to others.—*Echo.*

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Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—163 per cent. prem., sales and buyers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £2,10 paid up—80 per cent. dis., sellers.

The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, sellers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$15 per share, sales and buyers.

The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$25 per share, sales and sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1885 E—14 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$90 per share, sellers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—Tls. 257 per share, sales and buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$108 per share, buyers.

Yangtse Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$315 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$90 per share, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$348 per share, sales and buyers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—40 per share, sales and buyers.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—22 per cent. discount, sales.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$37 per share, sales and buyers.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$8 per cent. premium, buyers.

Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$14 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$50 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$50.

The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.

The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—nominal.

The Shameen Hotel Co., Limited—\$10, sellers.

Punjom and Sungbleh Dua Samantana Mining Co.—\$3 per share, buyers.

The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—70 cents per share, buyers.

Imuls Mining Co., Limited—\$81 per share, sellers.

The Haimorai Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, nominal.

Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$325 per share, sellers.

The Jeliba Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.

The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—40 cents per share, sellers.

London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—\$10, sellers.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$174 per share, sellers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$53 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

Cruckshank & Co., Limited—nominal.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sales and sellers.

The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$10 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$70 per share, sellers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$23 per share, buyers.

The Lubuk Planting Co., Limited—nominal.

The China-Borneo Co., Limited—nominal.

H. C. Brown & Co., Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$65 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company—\$17 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$120 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$80 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$7 per share.

The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$10 per share, nominal.

The Green Island Cement Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$4 per share, buyers.

The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$60 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. 3/2

Bank Bills, on demand 3/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2

Credits at 4 months' sight 3/2

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/2

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills, on demand 3/2

Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/2

On India, T. T. 2/2

On Demand 2/2

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank, T. T. 7/2

Private, 40 days' sight 7/2

ON HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. Gao, Falcon & Co.'s Register.)

Today—

Barometer—1 p.m. 30.82

Barometer—1 p.m. 30.82

Thermometer—1 p.m. 75

Thermometer—1 p.m. 75